THE LECTURE SEASON.

ANCIENT MYTHOLOGICAL WALL PAINTINGS LECTURE BY REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING.

The Rev. Henry G. Spaulding delivered, yesterday

morning, his sixth lecture upon Pompeii. Chicker-ing Hall was well filled with an audience principally composed of Indies. The theme was 'The Mytho-

commenced by stating that attention would first be called to the mythological paintings found in the buried city. In the old Roman world Greek art stood in a peculiar relation to the Greek mythology.

created were not only moulded by the artistic

conception of the divine in nature and life

but soon became the normal type of the various deities. One result of this intimate

relation between Greek art and Greek religion was seen in the comparatively few representations of outward life and historic events. In this respect

painting followed the example of sculpture, and it

is most remarkable that among the two thousand wall pictures which have been found in Pompeii and

any attempt to delineate scenes from either the real or the legendary history of Rome. There were two

or three gratifying changes that had come over the

modern ideas of ancient mythology. It was no

fully recognized the ineradicable religious sentiment

that was found in the breast of man. When we entered the realm of art we lost the corrupting stories that had been grouped around the old mythology.

The lecturer then turned to the illustrations of the old mythology that had been gathered from the Pompeijan house walls, and the first class was that which

The old Church, said Dr. Morgan Dix, lecturing last night in Trinity Chapel, had its divine head, its

a genial family life; but those haloyon days are gone; the look of the house is no more the same; the children

have quarrelled and the elder brother has exalted himself and claims supremacy over the rest. The claim was first set up not at Rome, but at Byzantum,

Chickering Hall has probably never held such a large audience as that assembled there yesterday af-

ternoon. Not only was the hall filled to the walls, but there were between three hundred and four hundred people turned away from the door. The

occasion was an organ recital and a lecture

occasion was an organ recital and a lecture before the Teachers' Association of the City of New York. Mr. Frederick W. Mills, of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphis, presided at the organ and rendered a well chosen programme, consisting of selections from Mondelssohn, Batiste, Smart and Kulluk, with excellent effect. He was warmly applauded. After the concert, which occupied some forty-five minutes, Dr. John Lord delivered his lecture on "Mohammed." This lecture has been delivered in New York several times, and is too well known to need special mention on this occasion. It was received with all that favor which is usually bestowed upon an old friend, and the lecturer had no reason to think that its popularity is diminishing.

THE AVERY COLLECTION OF ORI-

ENTAL PORCELAIN.

As your readers have been informed, "The Avery collection of Oriental porcelain" has been removed to the gallery, No. 845 Broadway, upon the temporary closing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In Mr.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

1851. NEW YORK, March 19, 1879.

"ALWAYS WITH YOU."

# THE OFFICIAL GUILLOTINE

Rumored Proscription of Other City and County Officers.

WHO WILL BE DECAPITATED?

Intention of the Police Commissioners to Appeal to the Governor.

### POLITICAL THUNDERBOLTS

The greatest commotion was visible about the City Hall all day yesterday. Politicians congregated in groups and eagerly discussed the probable action of of the charges against Police Commissioners Smith, Nichols and Erhardt. A rumor to the effect that the had been sent to Albany was started early in the day, but when it was brought to the notice of the Mayor he denied its accuracy. Then another statement was made by one of the "knowing ones," who inked mysteriously as he reiterated it, that the Mayor would certainly send the removal documents to the Governor some time during the evening. This positive assertion, together with many others of a similar nature, was as positively denied by Mr. Cooper, who stated that the papers would not be sent up during the night.

A NEW COURSE OF ACTION. ice Commissioners have not submitted to Mayor Cooper any further answers to his charges. A gentleman who claims to be familiar with what is done by the lawyers of Messrs. Smith and Nichols said to a Henald reporter yesterday that a strong effort would be made to secure a hearing overnor Robingon, basing the application or "the fact," as the gentleman put it, "that a proper opportunity to disprove the charges was not afforded by Mayor Cooper." The following portions of a from Governor Tilden to Mayor Wickham, dated February 17, 1875, will be brought to the at-tention of the present Governor as bearing upon this

cated February 17, 1875, will be brought to the attention of the present Governor as bearing upon this subject:—

The charter of the city of New York provides that the removal of the heads of departments made by the Mayor shall be for cause, after opportunity to be heard, and subject, however, before such removal can take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing. The Mayor shall in all cases communicate to the Governor, in writing, his reasons for such removals. It also prescribes that after the removal has been effected the Mayor shall, on the demand of the official removed, make, in writing, a public statement of the Governor are concerned human language cannot well be more simple or plain. It is the act of removal which is to be judged of by the Governor. The act is to be "approved" or "not approved." The approval is to be expressed "in writing." But there is not one word limiting in any manner the conclusion whener or modeled contributing in any manner the conclusion whener or modeled contributing approved. Whener we may be a particular removal. He is free to inform himses and to approve as particular removal. He is free to inform himses and to approve the Senate and Assembly. That his duty is to collect from some source the materials for a judgment, so that when he writes "approved" on a bill sent aim by the Senate and Assembly. That his duty is to collect from some source the materials for a judgment, so that when he writes and claborate argumentation of your letter is that in forming his judgment the Governor is limited to such information as the Mayor may choose to give him; that he is shut out from all other knowledge; that his forming his judgment the Governor is limited to such information as the Mayor may choose to give him; that he is shut out from all other knowledge; that his forming his judgment the Governor, is limited to such information as the Mayor may choose to enter it is a sufficient cause of a removal, The Governor, if I understand this doctrine aright, is a check on

and even the 'comptroller himself said he believed it to be true.

"I can't speak positively on the subject," continued Mr. Keily, "but I feel perfectly well satisfied in my own mind that if they can get rid of me they will certainly do so. They are working for a very heavy stake, but the course they are taking seems to me to be a very questionable one. If they continue to go on as they have done in the past they will overreach themselves. Look at what they did with Mr. Gumbleton. I believe there is but one other precedent to his case in the history of this city; during the administration of Governor Hunt, I think, Garrett Dykeman, who was Register, belonged to a high family, but he was removed by the Governor for retaining moneys belonging to the city. This charge was not brought against Mr. Gumbleton. His removal was brought about without the shadow of law or justice. He is an honest, upright man, and the way in which he has been treated will not be forgotten by the people of this city. It will be resented when the time comes."

ple of this city. It will be resented when the time comes."

A SHOT AT MR. TILDEN.

The Comptroller then gave a history of the efforts made by Mr. Tilden to capture the next Presidential nomination. He would like to capture Tammany Hall, but would never succeed. The Comptroller then reiterated his belief in the statement that a strong effort would be made to remove him. He said that the Mayor would, of course, be bound to give him a hearing. "I don't know," said Mr. Kelly, "what charges can or will be brought against me, but whatever they are I am prepared to meet them. I court an investigation of the manner in which I have conducted the business of the Finance Department and defy the Mayor or any set of men to place their finger on any discrepancy in the accounts of this office. I think, however, that in case the Mayor should remove me the Governor would like very much to see me go out. If I should be removed I will not delay the public business one minute, but will not delay the public business one minute, but will step right out and look for redress from the Legislature."

Legislature."

OTHER RUMORS.

The persons who, it was announced by the City Hall quidnunes, would come under the axe included Mr. Etward D. Gale, the attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes. Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney is over Mr. Gale, and it was asserted that he had been removed because of his connection with Tammany Hall. The story was denied by all the persons involved. Mr. Gale, however, it is said, expects to be removed in a very short time.

Coroners Croker, Flanagan and Woltman were, it is said, also about to be removed, but neither of the three gentlemen had, up to last night, received any such notice.

THE NEW AND THE OLD COUNTY CLERK. There were no new developments yesterday in the County Clerk matter. Mr. Gumbleton and his former deputy, J. Fairfax McLoughlin, were met at the office of Mr. Beach, the former's counsel. Mr. Gumbleton said there was nothing fresh to communicate on the subject. In reference to the rumor

nicate on the subject. In reference to the rumor that Mr. Thompson was to be arrested, he said that was a phase of the matter that was in the hands of his counsel, and it was yet too soon to determine what steps would be taken.

At the County Clerk's office Mr. Thompson was surrounded by the members of the Bar Association committee who have worked to oust Mr. Gumbleton, and also by Mr. W. S. Andrews and Thomas Costigan. The new County Clerk said that he had heard of no new movement against his possession of the office, and that the business under the new order of things is proceeding as usual. Six policemen still guard the approaches to the office.

IS REGISTER LOEW TO BE INDICTED? The air down town was full of rumors late yesterday afternoon concerning the removal or indictment of certain officials. Mr. Bush, of the Bar Association committee, who was active in press-ing the charges against Mr. Gumbleton and Mr. Loow, was at the County Clerk's office yesterday most of the day, He stated to several persons that he and others of the Bar Association were dissatisfied with the course of Governor Robinson in dismissing the charges against Register Locw. Mr. Bush gave expression to a

willingness on his part to go before the Grand Jury THE CAPTAIN "WITH HIS SHIRT OFF." sentiment was shared by Mr. Knox, of the same

committee, who was also present.

One of the rumors of the day and evening was to the effect that a part of the agreement by which Mr. Loew's offences were condoned by the Governor was thems of the Tammany Society in April. The better to secure this end, it was also rumored, Deputy Register A. T. Docharty was to

charges made against all. Does have been has promised that there shall be no future cause of complaint respecting overcharges in the matters falling to the jurisdiction of that officer. So far as Mr. Loew is concerned the Bar Association has acted like a lot of schoolboys; and Mr. Bush had better look sharp. The committee pored over Mr. Loew's books and made a thorough scrutiny of everything. They examined 12,000 items, and in 275 of them there had been overcharges of an average of twenty-eight cents a paper, and this was based on usage. This was the only complaint against Mr. Loew and he has promised that there shall hereafter be no departure from the printed fixed schedule of rates. The idea of indicting Mr. Loew is simply preposterous. No such step has been taken, nor do I believe it will be taken if Mr. Bush is as wise as he ought to be."

It is positively stated that no charge against Reg-

I believe it will be taken ought to be."

It is positively stated that no charge against Register Loew has been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury. That body adjourned late in the afternoon until Monday, and up to the hour of adjournment no whisper indicating the probable indictment of the Register had penetrated the rooms of the grand inquest.

inquest.

It seems probable that the subject will be brought before the Bar Association's committee at a meeting which will be held early next week.

COMMISSIONER DIMOCK'S CASE.

About two weeks ago a committee of taxpayers appeared before Mayor Cooper and preferred a charge of neglect of duty against Dock Commissioner Dimock. It was stated that the time of the Commisioner was not entirely devoted to his public duties, a large portion of it being taken up with attending to the management of a line of steamers with which he is connected. Yesterday Messrs. Isaac Bell, Samuel H. Seaman and Charles Spear, Isaac Bell, Samuel H. Seaman and Charles Spear, waited upon the Mayor and urged him to take no notice of the charges made sgainst Mr. Dimock. Mr. Bell said that commerce, both foreign and coastwise, would not be benefited by Mr. Dimock's removal. No gentlemen were more capable of judging the actions of a Dock Commissioner than those who had dealings with that department of the city government. He could say that no Commissioner could be more prompt or more efficient in discharging the duties imposed upon him. In conclusion Mr. Be I said that he hoped the charges made against Mr. Dimock would find no lodgment in His Honor's mind, as they were without the shadow of a foundation.

Mr. Seaman and Mr. Spear also spoke in favor of Commissioner Dimock's retention. In the course of the remarks Mayor Cooper said that he always re-

MEETING OF THE POLICE BOARD.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, and Superintendent Walling ubmitted a report as to the character of parties desiring a license to conduct a museum at No. 103 Bowery. The communication was read and ordered to be forwarded to the Mayor.

Commissioner Smith moved that the complaints

against Captain Charles McDonnell, Captain Thomas against Captain Charles McDonnell, Captain Thomas Kennedy, of the Thirty-fifth precinct, and Detective Joseph H. Woolsey, of the Central Office, be dismissed. It was carried.

A number of heavy fines were imposed on delinquent patrolmen who were tried some time ago.

Officers De Forrest and McKenna, of the Eighteenth precinct, against whom charges were preferred, were dismissed from the department.

HEATING RAILROAD CARS.

One great problem which the railroad com have been endeavoring for years to solve is the question of heating the cars with the greatest safety and least discomfort to passengers. The stove at either end of each car has not but in cases of disaster has proved fatal. Mr. McCrea, Division Superintendent of the New York and Philadelphia branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and several gentlemen interested in railroad IS THE COMPTROLLER TO BE REMOVED?

Among the many reports that were current about the City Hall yesterday was one to the effect that Mayor Cooper intended to remove Comptroller Kelly. The rumor gained credence everywhere, but the Philadelphia, made a short excursion to test a new system of heating. The plan is briefly this:—A small boiler and engine are piaced in one end of the baggage car attached to each train, and occupy a space of not more than six feet of the length of the car, etc. The plan is briefly this:—A small boiler and engine are piaced in one end of the baggage car attached to each train, and occupy a space of not more than six feet of the length of the car, etc. The plan is briefly this:—A small boiler and engine are piaced in one end of the baggage car attached to each train, and occupy a space of not more than six feet of the length of the car, etc. The plan is briefly this:—A small boiler and engine are piaced in one end of the baggage car attached to each train, and occupy a space of not more than six feet of the length of the car, the sides of the cars run coated pipes about two inches in diameter, and with "stretch" at each end sufficient to allow for the strain on the platforms on starting or at curves. The pipe is so are the complete of the car and the platform of the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the cars run coated pipes about the sides of the c of not more than six feet of the length of the car, leaving ample room for baggage purposes. Along the sides of the cars run coated pipes about two inches in diameter, and with "stretch" at each end sufficient to allow for the atrain on the platforms on starting or at curves. The pipe is so arranged as to form a continuous circuit around the entire train, and when the engine is set to work hot water is pumped through the tubes, passing along one side of the train and returning by the other to the boiler. The pipes are encased by wooden boxes, under which are attached in each car cubical wooden boxes with valves attached, through which a constant stream of fresh air can enter whichever way the train is running, thus combining heat and thorough ventilation through the entire car in an equal degree. Under each passenger seat is a semi-cylindrical tube of corrugated iron, with a "regulator" at the end in the centre of the car, so that each passenger can by opening or closing this maintain comfort and ventilation. The party proceeded in the afternoon along the railroad to New Brunswick from Jersey City, and were much pleased with the result of the experiment.

"FIRST DAY'S ADVENTURES."

## "FIRST DAY'S ADVENTURES."

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice Davis, in the First District Police Court, Jersey City, yes terday, were two boys, neither one of whom stood higher than the railing surrounding the Justice's desk. They gave their names as Henry Cook, aged fourteen years, of No. 241 East Twenty-fourth street, this city, and Allan Goodfellow, aged thirteen years, of No. 305 East Twenty-third street. Detective Brown arrested them in the Eric Bailway depot Thursday, while they them in the Eric Bailway depot Thursday, while they were negotiating with the ticket agents for the purchase of two tickets for the West. When searched in the Grove street police station Cook had \$5 in money and a loaded revolver, and Goodfellow had ninety-four cents and a loaded revolver. In answer to Justice Davis' questions they said they had run away from home for the purpose of going West. "What did they expect to do there?" 'Oh, we could get work on a farm easy," they answered. Justice Davis remanded them, and as they were led out of court an officer saw one of them drop a piece of paper. It was picked up and found to be a memorandum written in a good hand, which read:
"First davis advances." West as far as Jersey City and "Pirst day's adventures:—Went as far as Jersey City and got copped. Next morning taken before the Judge in the Court House." The runaways were restored to their parents last

## SMALLPOX IN PATERSON.

Paterson, N. J., especially that portion of it known as "Dublin," is greatly excited over a case of small-pox which was developed yesterday at No. 280 Mill street. Jacob Marks lives there, and his wife has been employed in the paper mill of the Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company. It is thought that she has handled some old rags or other stock infected with the disease. City Physician Myors has ordered the whole family into "quarantine" at the Pest House, situated west of Paterson among the Preakness Hills.

## A TIMELY WARNING.

\* [From the Baltimore American, March 21.] The rags of the brig Ironsides, from Leghorn, Italy, will be conveyed to New York by one of the boats plying between that city and Baitimore. The captain asked permission to bring the rags as far as the boat's wharf, in this city, but Health Commissioner Steuart declined granting the request, and the rags will be put on lighters down the bay and then transferred to the New York boat. It is thought that the New York Health authorities will object to the landing of the rags at that port.

## THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

Why should not the owners of hard woods in Canada be protected against the desperate villains who and over from Indiana and Ohio black walnut and the furniture woods? Why should the furniture makers have thirty-five per cent protection and the lumbermen none at all? Is there any justice in it? One is a manufacturer as much as the other. The lumberman's tools are taxed as well as the cabinet maker's. Why is their produce not protected?

WHY WAS THE CURRY CASE IGNORED BY THE IS PROFANE LANGUAGE ALLOWED?

GRAND JURY? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As the famous Captain Williams is again before the public "with his shirt off," for an assault on a cit-In General Smith's charges against Captain Williams no mention is made of his use of profane zen at Gilmore's Garden, it is worth while to call language at the time of the alloged clubbing and while in uniform. Is profane language so common among the police that it is no longer considered worthy of notice by the Commissioners? New York, March 20, 1879. which this same gallant captain was held by Police

It is told in the following legal papers with sufficient clearness:-

cient clearness:—

COMPLAINT OF LAURENCE A. CURRY.

SUPREME COURT New YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF
NEW YORK—Lourence A. Curry vs. Alexander S.
Williams.—Complaint.
City and County of New York, m.—The complaint of
Laurence A. Curry, plaintiff, against Alexander S.
Williams, defendant, shows:—

1. That at the city of New York, on the evening of
the 7th day of January, 1878, while this plaintiff was
lawfully in the public building, premises or enclosure commonly known as and called "Gilmore's
Garden," in said city, as a spectator to witness the
performance or entertainment that was then and
there being performed under the auspices of the
Police Athletic Club, as it was called, said performance or entertainment having for its object the aiding and assisting of widows and orphans of deceased
members of the Metropolitan police force of the city
of New York, as he had a lawful right to be, having paid
the entrance or admission fee required to admit one of members of the Metropolitan police force of the city of New York, as he had a lawful right to be, having paid the entrance or admission fee required to admit one of the public on said evening to said Gilmore's Garden, the defendant, without any cause or provocation whatsoever, violently beat and assaulted this plaintiff: struck him several severe and violent blows with his clenched fiasts in the breast, neck, cheek and shoulders, and pulled and jerked him about, and with great force and violence seized him by the arms, shoulder and body, tearing and damaging his clothing, and did forcibly and violently, in the presence of a large number of public spectators, pull, shove, force, drag and eject this plaintiff out of and from said Gilmore's Garden before said performance or entertainment had closed.

2. That by reason of the premises and of the facts and matters aforesaid this plaintiff has suffered greatly in mind and body, his good name and character have been injured, his clothing damaged and he has altogether been damaged in the sum of \$50,000; wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for the sum of \$50,000, his damages as atoresaid, besides the costs and expenses or this action.

J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN,

City and County of New York.—Laurence A. Curry, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in this action: that the foregoing complaint is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

LAURENCE A. CURRY.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1878—George F. Langbein, Notary Public.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' ANSWER.

To this complaint Captain Williams made answer

To this complaint Captain Williams made answer as follows:—
Suppeme Court—Laurence A. Curry es. Alexander S. Williams.—The defendant, Alexander S. Williams, answering the complaint, admits that the plaintiff, Laurence A. Curry, at the city of New York, on the evening of the 7th day of January, 1878, was in the public building, premises or enclosure commonly known as Gilmore's Garden, at a performance under the auspices of the Police Athletic Club. That as to whether or not the plaintiff was lawfully in said public building, premises or enclosure, and as to whether or not the plaintiff paid the entrance or admission fee required to admit one of the public to said Garden the defendant denies any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief. The defendant denies each and every allegation in the said complaint not hereinbefore admitted or denied. The defendant further answering alleges that at the city and county of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1878, the defendant was for a long time prior thereto, had been ever since and has remained a member of the police force of the city of New York as of the city of New York, on or about the 7th day of January, 1878, at the public building, premises or enclosure known as Gilmore's Garden, at a certain entertainment there taking place, the defendant was then and there raking place, the defendant was then and there resent as such member of the police force as aforesaid, and was in charge or in command of the police force then and there and therein placed for the preservation of the public peace and order. That at the time and place last aforesaid at said Garden and during the performance or entertainment then and there taking place or being given the plaintiff left his seat or the was in charge or in command to the preservation of the public peace and order. That at the time and place last aforeasid at said Garden and during the performance or entertainment then and there taking place or being given the plantiff left his seat or the place provided for spectators and the public, and, with a crowd of rough and disorderly persons, entered the arena or place where the performers at such entertainment were acting, and upon being requested to leave such arena or place the plaintiff used loud and insulting language and was guilty of loud, boisterous, rough and disorderly conduct, manner and language, which tended to interrupt the said performance and lead to a breach of the public peace. That the plaintiff then and there refused to leave said arena or place, and continued his loud, boisterous and disorderly conduct, manner and language; whereupon the defendant, as such member of the police force as aforesaid, as he had a perfect right and as it was his official and bounden duty to do, gently placed his hand upon the plaintiff and directed him to be removed from the Garden. And that the foregoing constitutes the alleged cause of action on which this suit is brought.

CHARLES F. MACLEAN,

CHECANDER S. WILLIAMS.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1878—EDWARD W. CHITTENDEN, Notary Public.

JUSTICE OTTERBOURG'S DECISION.

JUSTICE OTTERBOURG'S DECISION. When the case came before Justice Otterbourg fo ration he delivered the following decis The People, &c., on the complaint of Laurence A. Curry vp. Alexander S. Williams and Philip Mohr-Curry vs. Alexander S. Williams and Philip Mc Assault and battery. JANUARY 21, 1878—Decision by Marcus Otterbe

Assault and battery.

JANUARY 21, 1878—Decision by Marcus Otterbourg, Police Justice.—After a careful perusal of the testimony for the people and the defendants, I find some very grave questions submitted to my consideration. The complaint charges Captain Alexander 8. Williams and Ottleer Philip Mohr with assault and battery, without any justification, in a public place where the defendant was at the time and claims he had a right to be, having paid the required admission fee of fifty cents. From the evidence it does appear that an assault has been committed by Captain Williams while in the set of arresting the complainant and giving him in charge to Officer Mohr. And now come some of the grave questions I have already referred to:—

Firs:—Was an arrest made?

Second.—Was the assault justified?

Third—Was it made for the purpose of making an arrest and was the force and treatment used by the officers in making the arrest necessary when no resistance is shown on the part of the complainant to the arrest?

It is a well established principle in law that no

arrest and was the force and treatment used by the officers in making the arrest necessary when no resistance is shown on the part of the complainant to the arrest.

It is a well established principle in law that no manual touching of the body is necessary to constitute an arrest. Nor is it necessary to show bodily harm to make out a case of assault and battery. It is in evidence that Captain Williams acted on the information of Officer Grassick, charging Mr. Curry with offensive language, which led to the arrest. The fact whether an arrest was made, or, if made, it was necessary to make it in the interest of public order, or whether Captain Williams acted as president of a private association giving a public performance, or whether Captain Williams was clothed with the character of an umpire in citizen's dress, with no sign of his character as a police officer or captain of the police, could make the arrest in the manner it was made, according to the testimony ought to have been decided by a court of jurisdiction. If Mr. Curry was so disorderly that it became necessary to lay hands on his person to eject him from where he was present to view a public performance, having paid an entrance fee, then he ought to have been arrested and taken to court the following morning, where a complaint should have been made against him by an officer or a citizen. It was for a magistrate to decide whether an arrest and the manner in which it was made was justified. It is the duty of judicial officers to decide controversies between individuals and accusations made in the name of the public against persons charged with a violation of the law. A police captain is not a judicial offices. A due regard to the rights of citizens shown by a public officer is the best means to insure the respect of the people for those who are charged with the management of public affairs and the aministration of justice. Had respect been shown to the rights of the complainant in this case, and the universal principle of law adhered to, "that a man can

Curry, said, after furnishing the reporter of the HERALD with the foregoing information:-"This is the worst case in my experience. The idea that a man wearing the uniform of a police officer should the assault was brutal in the extreme, as I and other people know—without the least justifiable provocation, and then to go scot free of censure or punishment, is enough to make one think there is no law or justice left in make one think there is no law or justice left in this city. Mr. Curry is a respectable citizen, a tall, handsome young man, and he was a shining mark for the club of Captain Williams when he possibly made some remark which offended the ears of that officer. But is a man to be clubbed and kicked for saying something that is not palatable to a police officer's ears? It was the first time that a police justice ever held a police captain for assault and battery on a cit-jzen; but the singular part was that the Grand Jury

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR NEXT WORLD'S FAIR-ITS ADVANTAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The practical value of these large "world's fairs," aspecially to the country in which they are inaugurated, cannot be overestimated. In the United States gained by the Centennial, and yet to what a small foreign audience were our products presented, it having been estimated that, excluding our neighbors from Canada, exhibitors and attendants, there were not in all 5,000 foreign visitors present during the Exhibition. Of this number possibly half came from England and France, our competitors in the markets of the world, while of purchasing countries it is doubtful if there were 1,000 representatives present. The European nations have thus always possessed an advantage over us in bringing together a fair proportion of future customers to ex-amine and report upon what was offered for exam-

ination and criticism.

Yet notwithstanding that advantage in no instance has an international exhibition been more successful as a national venture than the Centennial. It led to very curious results-not that we found buyers, but we learned where the buyers were and went for them; the great hobby and panaces for national ills was to be our "export trade." The first thing to do was to sell our cotton in Manchester, our hardware in Sheffield and our buttons in Birmingham. This manufacturers now cry to Parliament for protection. But this trade did not pay, so our agents are canvassing the non-productive countries with rair prospects of success. What is now necessary is that the enterprise of our citizens be promptly followed by another exhibition, which, taking advantage of the mistakes made in Philadelphia, may so consolidate our export trade as to make it permanent. While, therefore, the exhibition itself should be made attractive, so far as regards foreign exhibits, ence of foreign buyers, and, second, to have everything of our own in a proper shape for them to ex-

Who are our foreign customers? First and nearest, the West Indies, Mexico and the nations of South America; then Australia and the Eastern nations. The varied and useful information supplied by our press, and especially by the numerous trade jour-nals, proves satisfactorily that it is in our power to supply the bulk of the articles used in these countries of a better quality and at lower prices than what is now furnished. This being the case, it should be the special object of the eminent gentle-men who have the interests of the New York exhibition at heart to arrange for the transportation of visitors from purchasing countries at very low rates. And still further to have agents sent with authority to invite government committees of business and scientific from these countries to be present. Centennial was a national jubilee, a sort of Fourth of July, and was appropriately located in Philadelphia, connected by so many ties with our past history. But our next exhibition means business; it will be held in the largest commercial city of the New World, and its influence will take a still more practical shape in carrying out the programme for sales to foreignors initiated in Philadelphia. Everything is in our power, and it is to be hoped that when the exhibition opens it will not require ten steamers to bring over a committee of 150 respectable merchants from Hong Kong, Canton and other Chinese cities. There will be much more extended knowledge of our wonderful advance in invention and manufactures, and consequently a

respectable merchants from Hong Kong. Canton and other Chinese cities. There will be much more extended knowledge of our wonderful advance in invention and manufactures, and consequently a greater desire to attend another exhibition in the United States. With these points in view it must be almitted that, in an international sense, at least, the value and importance of another international exhibition is very great.

Various dates have been suggested for the next exhibition and various reasons given for said dates. Some parties claim there should be exactly ten years between each exhibition, others that the resignation of General Washington should be commemorated, or some other national event. In reality there is but one point to be considered, and that is, what will be for the best interests of the manufactures of the United States. Two dates have been suggested to the committee in charge of the preparations for our next exhibition—one, 1889; the other, 1885—both too far shead for practical use. For the purpose of preventing any competition we should announce the date for the New York exhibition not later than 1883. This will allow four years in which to do the work, and at a period when labor and materials are at their cheapest.

The international exhibitions now proposed are:—Sydney, Australis, this year; Molbourne, Australis, and Madrid, Spain, 1889; an international art exhibition in Munich, an international fishery exhibition in Germany and an exhibition at Moscow. Both London and Berlin contemplate an exhibition in 1885, and in either oven the New York exhibition would be seriously affected. The present improved condition of this country, the important inventions that have appeared during the past five years, will all warrant the belief that in June, 1883, we will be prepared with such an exhibition of an international exhibition is of the necessary buildings.

claim was first set up not at Rome, but at Byzantum, and from this strife of East and West sprang the Papal Kingdom, half spiritual, half temporal, which festered from very excess of ife, till from its sores burst the reformation creating new ministries and new rites, leaving nothing as it was, making men a law to themselves and enthroning individual judgment, so that between a Papal despotism and a Protestant commune—extreme of tyranny on the one hand, extreme of license on the other—Paganism is reviving to-day; materialistic atheism is openly preached and men drift about uncertain what to think or whither to turn. Nevertheless the best minds of Christendom veer steadily back to the old Church, unable to catch its sweetness and serently, accepting the heritage of its creeds, canons and liturgies, but scorning the temper which submits to no authority but its own and no power beyond the power of man. For that is the spirit of anti-Christ.

of paramount importance. It is a curious fact that there has nover been an exhibition where facilities for transportation have been satistactory. At London, Paris, Vienns and Philadelphia all foreign exhibits required transhipment, in some instances twice. When the suggestion for the Ceptennial Exhibition was made in 1836, it was accompanied with a plan locating the buildings in the Central Park, with railroads connecting with the North and East rivers, thus furnishing the most perfect and economical mode of delivery possible. Through the incrineas of New York at that time Philadelphia secured the prize and made the most of it.

In 1853 it was proposed to utilize Governor's Island for the purpose of the world's fair, and new suggestions are not infrequent as to available points in the neighborhood, such as Staten Island, Astoria, and north of Harlern River. However, there can be no question but that with reasonable management a location can be found not only within the city limits but between the Esttery and Harlem River. For the purpose of definitely settling this question, careful examination has been made, and the judgment of some of our best real estate men consulted, with the following results—viz. that there are three locations in that portion of the city of New York, south of Harlem River, which are at present available for the purposes of an international exhibition, said locations comprising from seventy-five to one bundred acres. A description of such is given hereable for the purposes of an international exhibition said locations comprising from seventy-five to one hundred seres. A description of such is given here

able for the purposes of an international exhibition, said locations comprising from soventy-five to one hundred scres. A description of such is given herewith:—

No. 1.—Commencing on the East River at Sixty-sixth street and extending to Eighty-sixth street north, and crossing avenue B to the west side of avenue A, there is a property covering twenty blocks comparatively unimproved, which at the present valuation or lots could be secured for about \$2,000,000 or leased at a fair percentage upon that sum. The great value to property owners in that section of the city of any plan that will improve their property, for future uses will doubtless lead to fair terms being accepted. The expense of treatment would be heavy, as a large amount of blasting will be required; but as this must be done by somebody before the property will be available for building purposes, it should not be regarded as an extra expense; the result will be that when graded and levelled we shall have from sixty to one hundra acres abutting on the East River for a distance of from eight to ten thousand feet. The height above the river varies, but in no instance can it interfere with the delivery of exhibits from the decks of vessels from foreign countries. The ground at present is sparsely covered with trees and there are a few buildings of small value, with the exception of the various edifices erected on the Jones' Wood property, a place of summer resort, and which are built of wood and quite superficial in their character. The elevation admits of admirable drainage and the healthfulness of the locality cannot be considered will be the one of transportation. It will be very easy for the New York Central to run a branch via Eighty-sixth street to the exhibition building. The bulk of foreign freight could be delivered directly into the building from the steamers and ships by the means of travelling cranes. Should the proposed tunnel be completed under the Hudson River there would doubtless be a continuous communication with the South via the Penn closing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In Mr. Avery's announcement to the public of this removal, he writes:—"I have concluded to offer it for sale. A price is fixed for the entire collection, and if not soid to some institution or individual, intact, I shall probably send it to Europe."

Will you allow me, sir, to assure all your readers interested in art education that if this collection is permitted to leave New York the citizens will have suffered a loss almost beyond repair. No such public collection exists anywhere—neither in London, Paris, Berlin nor Milan. No private collection with which I am acquainted has the three distinctions of rarity, value and artistic beauty so manifest in its mass or details. Notther Mr. Bernal nor Mr. Bohn ever had more curiosities, nor has M. Barbedienne ever possessed such an entire illustration of the highest and most ingenious art on porcelain. Pages would not suffice to express my sense of its exquisite work. And it must be the nearty wish of all who see it that it may remain here to the honor and credit of those among whom Mr. Avery has cast his lot, and to the assured advantage of all who are to bonefit by art applied to the purposes of decoration and fitness. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

CHARLES A. COLE, Assistant Commissioner of the great Exhibition of 1851.

New York, March 19, 1879.

The Herald has received the following contributions for the relief of Mrs. Canfield, of No. 41
Watts street:—From "Cash," \$1: "W. S. B.," \$1:
"Mrs. H. C.," \$1: "West Forty-seventh Street." \$3:
"Anonymous," \$2: "Brooklyn," \$1: "E. L. W.,"
\$2: "A. & F.," \$1: "J. A. D.," \$2: "Boy, Judy and Baby," \$1. Total, \$15.

less be willing to lesse. The advantages of the Rivorside Park, the beautiful approaches from the city, the view of the Hudson, will all tend to make this location a favored one by our citizens. So far as regards freight and transportation it would seem to be equal to the east side plan. Arrangements could castly be made to build plars extending over the Hudson River Railroad track to the river, where vossels could be unloaded and articles taken directly into the building. There would not be the crowding and confusion on this side that might occur from the narrowness of the channel on the other, So far as city travel is concerned there would be equal horse car capacity, as doubtless crosstown lines would be organized to connect with all lateral lines. The Hudson' River Railroad would actually pass through the grounds of the exhibition, and new ferries from Jersey would distribute a large portion of the Southern travel, while boats on the Hudson could offer larger facilities. To a certain extent the buildings in this locality would be influenced in position by the Riverside Park, but it would be important to secure the western line as near the bank of the river as possible. While the actual value of property here is probably double that of the east side location, it is more than possible that the use of the city property would be equivalent to the difference. In the general course of events this property would be built upon by the time suggested, but if arrangements could be made to lease for five years, from June 1, 1879, the delivery could be made in 1884, six months after the close of the exhibition. The Philadelphians were wise in the use made of their investment in the Centennial, by which they secured to themselves, for all time, a fine art gallery and horticultural hall, so located as to be objects of permanent attraction. Thus with Riverside Park, which is nearer to our city Hall by the "L" road than the Centennial was to Independence Hall, we have a sight admirably located for some prominent mobile buil

own muits.

The character of international exhibitions habeen so much modified that it is doubtful if the original cone-ption is now very prominent. A Vicuma, Philadelphia and Paris there seems to have The character of international exhibitions has been so much modified that it is doubtful if the original conception is now very prominent. At Viouna, Philadelphia and Paris there seems to have been more desire to make a conspicuous show of brilliant objects than to present prominently the results of invention. Fine arts, cramica and decorative art were brought to the front and less attention paid to machinery and mechanics. Sales or diamonds, silverware, porcelain and lace have been made public, when but little is known as to the demand for mowers, reapers, sowers, steam engines and pumps. In the next United States exhibition is it not possible to adopt a new programme, which cannot be commenced too soon, by which practical industry shall be made attractive. This idea, coexistent with the birth of international exhibitions, has never been carried out, except to a limited extent, although admitted by all to be of great interest and certain to be largely stractive. Show the process of manusature from the brute product till delivered as a finished article. Thus cotton in the boll, gin-carded and woven or spun, every process so arranged as to pass under the eye of the visitor. Wool, gass, iron, wheat corn, sugar, tobacco, all our own staple productions, would thus become familiar to millions of people now entirely ignorant of them. The information thus afforded to our own citizens would amply compensate for the extra room and time occupied. At the Centennial there was more interest shown in the manufacture of glass, silk and tobacco than in paintings and statuary, and it will be more than surprised at the result. As already suggested, let us look forward to the admission of foreigners as the important thing to secure not so much those who come as exhibitors as those who come from non-producing countries. Afford every facility for that result and think less of show and decoration. Have catalogues correctly printed in all languages, so that those foreign visitors may form some idea of what they are looking at. There

the belief that in June, 1883, we will be prepared with such an exhibit as will warrant the crection of the necessary buildings.

The location of an international exhibition is of the greatest importance, and while there are many interests to be considered, still there are one or two of paramount importance. It is a curious fact that there has nover been an exhibition where facilities there has nover been an exhibition where facilities so far north as Yonkers, south as Trenton, east as New Haven with Long Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, all combined would doubtiess soon mees, the demand. A suggestion carried into effect in Philadelphia by utilizing blocks of new buildings before finishing—by having a restaurant in the centre of the block and letting the rooms, closing all the front doors and having only entrances at the two ends of the block. There will doubtless be many suggestions for the temporary hotels that can be made satisfactorty, but let New York have the credit if possible of being entirely ready when the day of opening the exhibition arrives. This one advantage over all former exhibitions will in itself be credit enough to secure for the United States International Exhibition of 1883 a prestige and pre-eminence that will be permanent.

C. B. N.

## AN EDITOR BURIED.

The funeral of the late F. W. Foote, editor and proprietor of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal took place yesterday at St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, The edifice was crowded with leading citizens of the place. The New Jersey Editorial Association was piace. The New Jersey Editorial Association was present in full force. Bishop Scarborough and Rev. Mr. Langford, rector of St. John's, both delivered addresses culogistic of the dead. The Bishop dwelst upon Mr. Foote's value as a Churchman, and said that in this day of widespread degeneracy it was something to be able to say that this man had gone, to his reward without a stain or a blot on his character. The interment took place at Evergreen Comestery.

## FATHER STEETS' FUNERAL

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, yesterday forepoon, the funeral of the late Father Alphonsus M. teets took place. The sacred edifice was draped in mourning. After the office for the dead had mourning. After the onice for the dead had been chanted by Rev. Fathers Whelan and Holland Bishop Corrigan celebrated a solemn requiem mass. An eloquent panegric was delivered upon the character of the decessel by a fellow student at Seton Hall College, Rev. P. F. Connoily, of Bordentown. The remains were taken to the Cometery of the Holy Sepulchre for interment.

REV. DR. BUDINGTON'S ILLNESS.

The health of Rev. William Ives Budington, pastor Church, Brooklyn, has improved very much of recovery from the cancer which has troubled him for two or three years past. He submitted to several operations, and four months after each the cancer reappeared, with the exception of the last one. It is now over four months since the last operation was performed, and the cancer, it is said, has given no indications of troubling him again.

## DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Mr. Edward Sewell, who sustained injuries by secidentally falling over the balustrade of the stairway at the Windsor Hotel last Wednesday morning, died yesterday. The deceased was a wealthy builder, his principal place of business being in Boston. He was a native of Bath, Mo.

## EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Assembly Sub-Committee on Commerce and Savigation continued their investigation in regard to the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday, at the Metropoli-tan Hotel. General E. W. Serrill, civil angineer, tes tan Hotel. General E. W. Serrill, civil angineer, testined that if the bridge was designed to bear a strain of fifteen or sixteen tons to the square foot the structure was not strong enough. Captain Joseph Henderson, a Sandy Hook pilot, testified as to the difficulties masters of ships would experience in bringing their ships under the bridge when completed. A relative of General Serrili, also a civil engineer, testified in regard to the effect of gales of wind upon the structup and upon foot passengers. Thore was danger, he thought, of cars being overthrown and women being raised by the wind and cast over the railing or among the tramways. A gale like this might occur four times a year, and at periods when the bridge would be crowded with trucks, private vehicles and foot passengers, in consequence of the stoppage of ferrybeats through accumulations of ice in the rivers and dense fogs.